The above line can be arranged in a level scheme of Pb^{208} which shows the following level in KeV (spin and parity are given in parenthesis):

0	(0+)
2614	(3-)
3198	(5-)
3475	(4-)
3708	(5-)
3961	(6-)
Tl^{208}	(5+)

There are 1 table, 1 figure, and 15 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Railroad Transport Engineers (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

21412
S/089/61/011/006/009/014
B102/B138

21.6000

AUTHORS: Bochagov, B. A., Komar, A. P., Solyakin, G. Ye., Fadeyev, V. I.

TITLE: Kinetic energy of Th^{232} photofission fragments

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 540 - 543

TEXT: The kinetic energy distribution of Th^{232} photofission fragments was determined in order to find the most probable fragment mass ratio, and to compare the results with those from 14-Mev neutron-induced Th^{232} fission. The experimental method has been described by the authors in a previous paper (ZhETF, 38, 1374 (1960)). Only the recording apparatus was altered, to make the coordinates of any oscillographic point correspond to the kinetic energy of a fragment. 150 $\mu g/cm^2$ of thorium nitrate was used as a target, deposited on an aluminum-coated collodium foil of total thickness 30 $\mu g/cm^2$. The target was 2 m off the gamma source so that about 10 decay events could be recorded per minute. The results, which are graphically presented, were determined from 26,000 decay records.

Card 1/1 2

S/089/61/011/006/009/014
B102/B138

Kinetic energy of Th^{232}...

The contour diagram for the fragment energy distribution shows that asymmetric, as well as symmetric fragmentations occur, and that the mass ratio m_2/m_1 diminishes as the mass of the disintegrating nucleus increases. For Th^{232}, U^{238} and Cf^{252}, m_2/m_1 is 1.56, 1.36, and 1.31, respectively. The figure 1.56 was determined from the fragment mass distribution. From the total energy distribution it can be seen that the most probable total energy $E = E_1 + E_2$ is lower and the half-width of the peak (45 Mev) higher, than the respective values for U^{238} photofission. The following numerical values for most probable fragment energy (Mev) were determined:

Heavy fragments: $52 + 2 + 6.8 = 61 \pm 2$
Light fragments: $89 + 2 + 5.6 = 97 \pm 2$
heavy + light f.: $143 + 2 + 12 = 157 \pm 3$

The authors thank the proton-synchrotron team of the FTI AN SSSR, and G. N. Nikolayev and K. Shvets for assistance. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: D. Hiller, D. Martin. Phys. Rev., 90, 581 (1953); R. Jensen, A. Fairhall. Phys. Rev., 109, 942 (1958).

Card 2/ 2

41672

S/020/62/146/005/006/011
B125/B186

24 6650

AUTHORS: Komar, A. P., Academician AS UkrSSR, Bochagov, B. A., Fadeyev, V. I.

TITLE: Fission of U^{238} nuclei by continuous-spectrum photons with $E_{\gamma max}$ = 35 Mev and by 14-Mev neutrons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 5, 1962, 1051-1053

TEXT: The mass and energy distributions of the fragments from fission of heavy nuclei by photons and neutrons are compared for various angular intervals. These distributions were taken by means of a double pulsed ionization chamber. The target, 150 $\mu g/cm^2$ uranylnitrate deposited on an aluminated collodion film of 30 $\mu g/cm^2$, was transparent to the fission fragments and was attached to the cathode of the ionization chamber. The target was bombarded by neutrons and γ-quanta obtained from a neutron generator and from the synchrotron of the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe AS USSR). The diagrams $E_1 = \varphi(E)$ were plotted for five θ-intervals between 0 and 80°

Card 1/2

S/020/62/146/005/006/011
B125/B186

Fission of U^{238} nuclei by ...

using data from 15,000 events of U^{238} fission induced by 14-Mev neutrons and 12,000 photofission events. E_1 - fragment kinetic energy, E - total kinetic energy of fragment pairs, θ - angle between fragment emission direction and bombarding direction (normal to cathode). The energy and mass distributions were determined from these diagrams for the chosen angular intervals. In the fission of U^{238} nuclei by 14-Mev neutrons, the total yield of fragments and the contribution made by fragments with a high ratio $R = m_{heavy}/m_{light}$ decreases with increasing θ. The maxima of all distribution curves lie at $R \sim 1.36$. The anisotropy $\Sigma N(0^\circ)/\Sigma N(80^\circ)$ amounts to 1.40 ± 0.5. In photofission the yield of fragments is practically independent of the angular interval, and there is no aniostropy. The maxima of all distribution curves lie at $R \sim 1.45$. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1962

Card 2/2

KOMAR, A.P., akademik; BOCHAGOV, B.A.; FADEYEV, V.I.

Fission of U^{238} nuclei by continuous spectrum photons with $E_{\gamma\,max}$ = 35 Mev. and by 14 Mev. neutrons. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1051-1053 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Komar).
(Uranium--Isotopes) (Photons) (Neutrons)

BOCHAGOV, B.A.; KOMAR, A.P.; FADEYEV, V.I.

Kinetic energy and angular distribution of the fragments of U^{238} fission by neutrons and photons. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:191-194 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Uranium isotopes) (Nuclear fission)

KOMAR, A.P., akademik; BOCHAGOV, B.A.; FADEYEV, V.I.

Fission of Th^{232} nuclei by 14 Mev. neutrons and continuous spectrum photons with an energy of $E_{\gamma\,max}$ = 90 Mev. Dokl. AN SSSR 152, no.4:858-861 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR.
2. AN UkrSSR (for Komar).

ACCESSION NR: AP4018369 S/0120/64/000/001/0081/0085

AUTHOR: Bochagov, B. A.; Fadeyev, V. I.

TITLE: Using a pulse ionization chamber for measuring angular and energy distributions of fission fragments

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 81-85

TOPIC TAGS: ionization chamber, pulse ionization chamber, fragment angular distribution, fragment energy distribution, fragment mass distribution, fission fragments, fission fragment distribution, fragment distribution study

ABSTRACT: Heretofore, only the ion-electron-collection principle has been used in studying angular fragment distributions by means of an ionization chamber. The authors propose recording three pulses for each fission event: (1) A pulse from one of the collecting electrodes $V_1 = k_1 BE_1$; (2) A pulse equal to the sum of both collector pulses $V_2 = k_2 BE$; and (3) A pulse $V_3 = k_3 CE^{1/2} \cos\theta$. In the above

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018369

formulas, k_1, k_2, k_3 are amplification factors of the corresponding electronic channels, $B = e/UC_1$, $C = \frac{2e}{5UC_{\kappa}d}\left[\frac{\beta_2 + \beta_1 n^{4/3}}{(1+n)^{4/3}}\right]$, C_1 is the collecting-electrode capacitance. Processing of the above data to obtain angular, energy, and mass distributions is described. The distribution of U^{233} fission fragments caused by gamma-quanta with $E_{\gamma max}$ = 35 Mev and by 14-Mev neutrons was measured experimentally to support the above theory. "The authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank A. P. Komar for his attention and interest in the work, and also G. Ye. Velyukhov for his cooperation in making measurements on the neutron generator." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Feb63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KOTEL'NIKOV, N.V.; SOKOLOV, L.N.; FADEYEV, V.I.

Determining the optimum current density in producing films by the galvanic method. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.4:647-649 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 21018-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5018075 UR/0020/65/163/001/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Komar, A. P. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Bochagov, B. A.; Fadeyev, V. I.

TITLE: Asymmetry and angular anisotropy of mass distributions of the fragments produced by fission of U^{238} with 14-Mev neutrons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, nuclear fission, fission product, angular distribution

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (DAN v. 140, 1051, 1962), where it was observed that the mass distribution of the fragments of U^{238} nuclei fissioned by 14-Mev neutrons exhibits an angular dependence on the angle between the neutron beam and the fragment direction. The authors used the earlier data as well as data by others to determine the yields of the fission fragments of U^{239}, U^{238}, and U^{237}. They also plotted, on the basis of the known contributions made by the fission of these nuclei to the total yield and to their anisotropy, the relative yields of the fragments for the case of fission of U^{238} by 14-Mev neutrons. The calculated results agree well with the experiment. It is concluded on this basis that the theoretically calculated result that the yield of fragments with ratio of the mass of the heavy fragment to that of the light fragment (R) $\geq$ 1.45 in the direction of the nucleon beam increases noticeably, and also the deduced con-

Card 1/2

L 21018-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018075

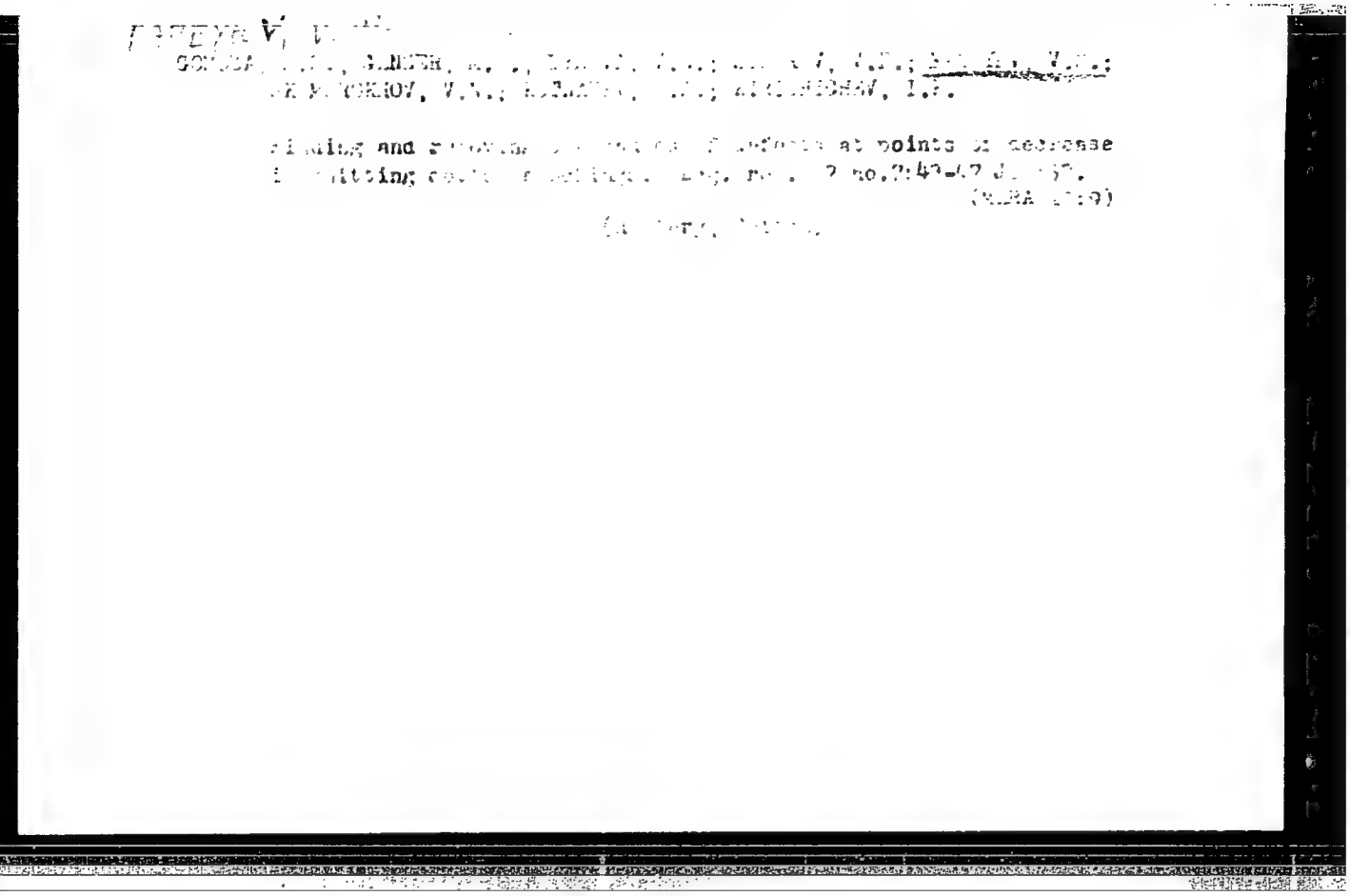
nection between R and the anisotropy, are not affected by the simplifying assumptions made in the calculations. It is also concluded that the theoretical formula derived by Halpern and Strutinski (Proceedings Second in the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy v. 5, Geneva, 1958, p. 408) and their ideas concerning the causes of the connection between the angular anisotropy and R are valid for U^{238} fissioned by 14-Mev neutrons. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 BK



Fadeyev, V.M

GOMZA, M.S.; GENZER, M.S.; DYMOVA, V.N.; SIDOROV, V.F.; FADEYEV, V.M.
SKOMOROKHOV, V.N.; KUTNAYEV, K.A.; KIRYUSHICHEV, I.K.

Remedying defects at points of decrease in flat-knit stockings. Leg.prom. 17 no.8:40-42 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Hosiery)

24 (0)

AUTHORS: Korepanov, V. D., Dautov, R. A., Fadeyev, V. M.

SOV/56-37-1-52/64

TITLE: Measurement of the Transversal Proton Relaxation Time in Aqueous Solutions of Paramagnetic Salts by Means of the Spin Echo Method (Izmereniye vremeni poperechnoy protonnoy relaksatsii v vodnykh rastvorakh paramagnitnykh soley metodom spinovogo ekho)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 308 - 309 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of the spin echo method it is possible to determine the absolute values of the longitudinal and transversal relaxation times T_1 and T_2 experimentally, especially in liquids of low viscosity. The authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" give a report about T_2-measurements by means of an experimental arrangement which is not described. The measurements were carried out at a frequency of 12.2 megacycles in a constant magnetic field, the r. f. magnetic field (amplitude $\sim$3.7 Oe) was applied to the sample in form of two successive short square pulses (16 and 32 μsec), warranting a nutation of the magnetic

Card 1/2

Measurement of the Transversal Proton Relaxation Time in Aqueous Solutions of Paramagnetic Salts by Means of the Spin Echo Method

SOV/56-37-1-52/64

polarization of the water protons to 90 and 180° respectively. The delay between the pulses could be varied between 0.3 and 2 μsec. In the case of the experimentally obtained times of the order of $T_2 \sim 10^{-3}$ sec, self-diffusion of water molecules in the highly inhomogeneous field was neglected. The results obtained by the T_2-measurements of the protons of water for a $Fe(NO_3)_3$-solution in dependence on its pH value are shown by a diagram. With increasing pH value, the curve shows an exponential ascent (pH = 2.5, $T_2 > 3$ μsec). The results are briefly discussed. The authors finally thank A. A. Popel' and A. I. Rivkind for discussions. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan' State University)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

Card 2/2

SERGEYEV, D.Ye., master; FADEYEV, V.M., master; IVANOV, V.N., master; GOMZA, M.S., master

"Design and regulation of Cotton machines" by N.I.Malysheva, A.V.Baryshnikov, N.I.Kosenkov. Reviewed by D.E.Sergeev and others. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:78-81 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskaya trikotazhnaya fabrika "Krasnoye Znamya." (Knitting machines)
(Malysheva, N.I.) (Baryshnikov, A.V.) (Kosenkov, N.I.)

27198

S/056/61/041/002/020/028
B111/B212

26.2[redacted]

AUTHORS: Komarov, N. N., Fadeyev, V. M.

TITLE: Plasma in a self-consistent magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 2, 1961, 528-533

TEXT: Neglecting particle collisions, calculations are made for a longitudinal magnetic field H_z and an azimuthal current J_φ. Particle-density distribution, proper magnetic fields, and the currents of a multi-component plasma are calculated, and outer magnetic fields are determined for the case where the plasma is in a steady state. The results are compiled in $n_l = n_{0l}(1+\gamma)^2 \exp\{(1+\gamma)\lambda(r^2)\}[1+\gamma\exp\{(1+\gamma)\lambda(r^2)\}]^{-2}$,

$$J_l = q_l v_{\varphi l} n_l,$$

$$H = \frac{2\pi}{c} I(1+\gamma)\frac{1-\gamma\exp\{(1+\gamma)\lambda(r^2)\}}{1+\gamma\exp\{(1+\gamma)\lambda(r^2)\}} - H^*,$$

$$\lambda(r^2) = r^2(4\pi I/c)^2/8\sum_l N_l m_l \overline{v_{rl}^2}, \qquad (6),$$

$$H^* = 2b/a = m_i\omega_i c/q_i.$$

Card 1/3

where $\gamma = \exp(C_2\sqrt{C_1})$; C_1, C_2 are arbitrary constants; n_i is the particle density; q_i is the charge; $I = (\sum_i q_i \cdot \omega_i \cdot N_i)/(2\pi)$; N_i is the total number of particles of the i-th type (see Figs. 1 and 2). The steady states of the cases investigated are only realized if the transverse temperatures of each particle type is inversely proportional to its mass. The azimuthal currents are predominantly associated with light particles. An axial magnetic field in a plasma having an isotropic temperature distribution will lead to an axial particle current and, therefore, to a temperature anisotropy in azimuthal direction. I. Ye. Tamm (Ref. 1: Sb. Fizika plasmy i problema upravlyayemykh termoyadernykh reaktsiy - Plasma physics and problems of elastic and thermal nuclear reactions, v. 1, Izd. AN SSSR, 1958, p. 3) is mentioned. The authors thank R. A. Demirkhanov, T. I. Gutkin, and A. I. Morosov. There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: W. H. Bennett. Phys. Rev., 98, 1584, 1955.

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1961

3u201
S/057/62/032/002/001/022
B104/B102

24 2120

AUTHORS: Komarov, N. N., and Fadeyev, V. M.

TITLE: Study of stationary plasma states in kinetic approximation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 133-138

TEXT: The steady state of a completely ionized collision-free plasma with K components with cylindrical symmetry is studied on the basis of the kinetic equation. The distribution function $F_k(r,\vec{v})$ and the magnetic field configuration $H_j(r)$ are studied on the assumption that a current is applied along the symmetry axis and that a drift along the z-axis with the velocity β_k^o is superposed to the Brownian movement of each component. Temperature and drift velocity are independent of the radius. $\theta_k = kT_k$, $\beta_k^o = V_k^o/c$, T_k and V_k^o are temperature and drift velocity of the particles of the k-th component, c is the light velocity. The solutions of the system

Card 1/4

Study of stationary plasma states in ...

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &v_r\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial r}+\left\{-\frac{e_k}{m_k}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}+\frac{e_k}{m_k c}v_z\frac{\partial A}{\partial r}+\frac{v_\varphi^2}{r}\right\}\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial v_r}-\\ &-\frac{v_r v_\varphi}{r}\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial v_\varphi}-\frac{e_k}{m_k c}v_r\frac{\partial A}{\partial r}\frac{\partial F_k}{\partial v_z}=0,\\ &-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial A}{\partial r}\right)=\frac{4\pi}{c}\sum e_k\int v_z F_k d\mathbf{v},\\ &-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)=4\pi\sum e_k\int F_k d\mathbf{v}, \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (1)$$

are

$$F_k(r, v_r, v_\varphi, v_z)=n_k^0\left(\frac{m_k}{2\pi\theta_k}\right)^{3/2}\exp\left\{-\frac{m_k}{2\theta_k}\left[v_r^2+v_\varphi^2+(v_z-c\beta_k^0)^2\right]+\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{e_k}{\theta_k}\left[\varphi(r)-\beta_k^0\mathcal{A}(r)\right]\right\}, \quad (2);$$
$$\varphi=u_0-u;\quad \mathcal{A}=A_0-A,$$

Card 2/4

Study of stationary plasma states in ...

u_o and A_o are the values of the potentials at the point $r = r_o$. The explicit representation of φ and A as functions of r is studied for the case where no volume charge is present. If the external current I is zero, the same results are obtained as by G. I. Budker (Atomnaya Energiya, 1, no. 5, 9, 1956). If the external current is directed against that of the plasma, then the plasma is displaced from the range $r = 0$ and the maximum of the distribution function of the current depends on the external current and the plasma parameters. The external current limits the temperature of the stationary plasma state: $I = 0$ is the temperature maximum, the temperature minimum is at $I \simeq -J/2$. J is the plasma current. If external and plasma current have the same direction, the plasma density rapidly increases as the radius decreases. The authors thank R. A. Demirkhanov, for his interest, A. I. Morozov, V. S. Tkalich and T. I. Gutkin for discussions. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Willard, Bennet. Phys. Rev., 98, 1584, 1955.

Card 3/4

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3h201
S/057/62/032/002/001/022
B104/B102

Study of stationary plasma states in...

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961 (initially), July 24, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

L 24112-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AP6011511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0382/66/000/001/0043/0046

AUTHOR: Fadeyev, V. M.

ORG; none

TITLE: Magnetostatic oscillations in interpenetrating plasmas and self-compressed current layers

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 1, 1966, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: plasma oscillation, plasma beam interaction, magnetic anistropy, plasma anisotropy

ABSTRACT: Preliminary data are presented concerning unstable transverse potential oscillations in plasma with beam anisotropy accompanied by an initial density modulation. An analogy with the widely known electrostatic oscillations is recorded. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 1/1 UDC: 533.951

FADEYEV, V.N.; FEDOROV, P.I.

Conductance of melts in the In - $InCl_3$ system. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1449-1454 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

PETROV, Ye.S.; FADEYEV, V.N.

Thermodynamic foundations of high-temperature chlorination of polymetallic tin-bearing materials. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:59-68 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Metallurgy)
(Chlorination)

S/200/62/000/001/004/004
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Fadeyev, V.N., and Petrov, Ye.S.

TITLE: Melting diagram of the system In-Cl

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no. 1, 1962, 94 - 97

TEXT: The method of differential thermal analysis was applied to investigate melting in the In-Cl system in the concentration range of 25 - 100 at. % In. 99.999 % pure metal was employed from which $InCl_3$ was prepared. 22 mixtures of In and $InCl_3$ were studied. Owing to the hygroscopicity of the $InCl_3$, all the measurements were performed in evacuated glass tubes which were heated in a massive metallic bloc at 3°C/min, the cooling rate being somewhat lower. The temperature changes were automatically recorded by a E[illegible]-(YeKVP) recorder. The data of the investigation are summarized in a melting diagram (Fig. 3) which is compared with that of Clark et al. Several differences between the two diagrams are noted. The diagram points to the presence of 3 congruently melting compounds (InCl,

Card 1/[illegible] 2

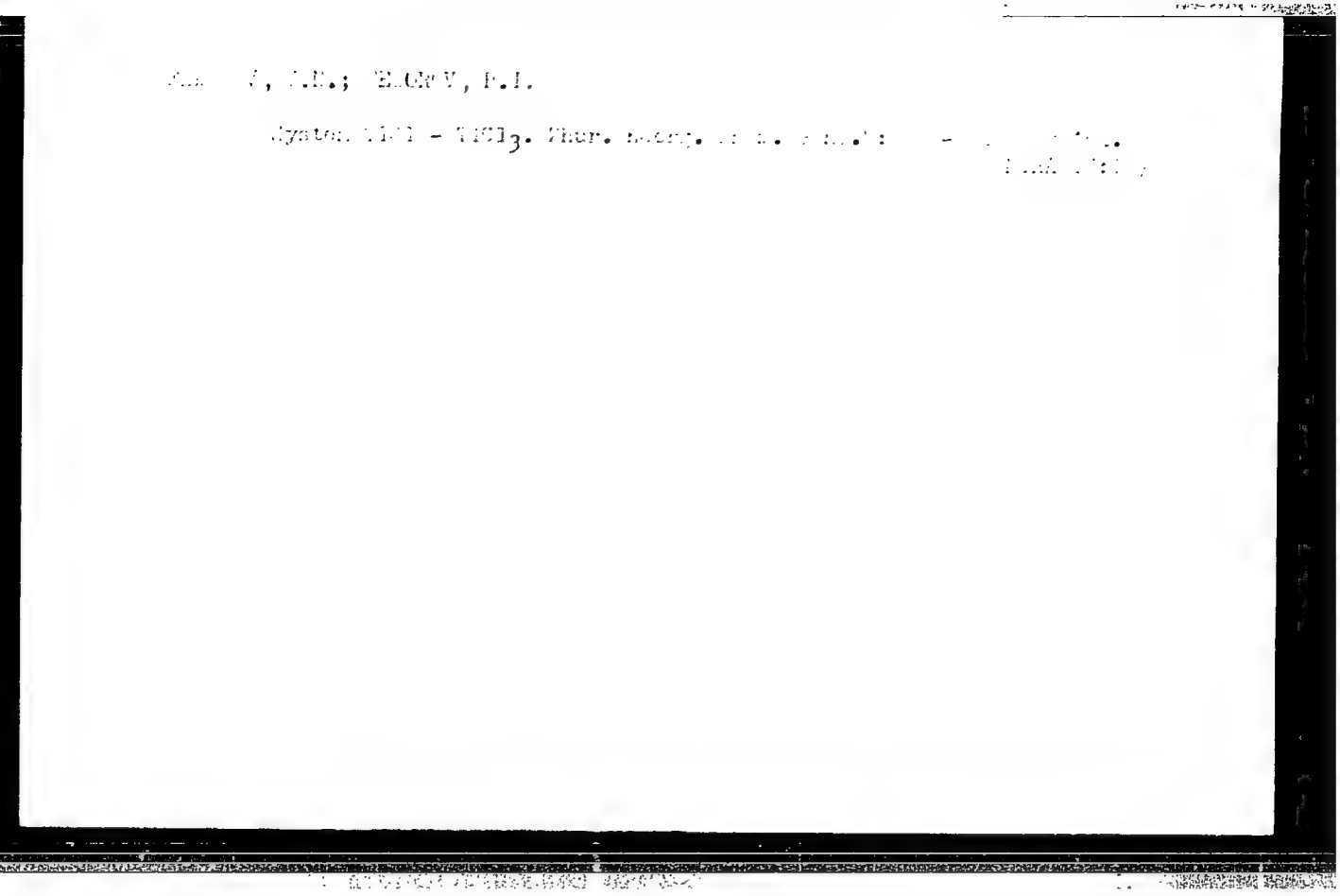
Melting diagram of the system In-Cl

S/209/62/000/001/004/004
D205/D302

In_2Cl_3, $InCl_3$) and one incongruently melting compound ($InCl_2$). The construction of a circuit which permits a simultaneous recording of the temperature changes in 6 samples is noted as a special achievement. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: R.I. Clark and E. Griswold, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, no. 18, 1958; E.A. Peretti, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 78, no. 22, 1956; M.T. Ludwick, Indium, Ind. Corp. of Amer. 1950; I.K. Aiken, Tr. Far. Soc., 32, 1617, 1936.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Chemical Metallurgical Institute of the Siberian Branch of the AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/3



FADEYEV, V.N.; FEDOROV, P.I.

Vapor pressure of In_2Cl_3. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.8:2007-2009 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Indium chlorides) (Vapor pressure)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012443 S/0078/64/009/002/0378/0380

AUTHORS: Fedorov, P. I.; Fadeyev, V. N.

TITLE: Fusion diagram of the In--$InCl_3$ system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khim., v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 378-380

TOPIC TAGS: indium--indium chloride system, fusion diagram, indium containing system, indium chloride containing system, In_4Cl_7, In_2Cl_3, $InCl_2$, polymorphic transition, In_4Cl_5

ABSTRACT: The fusibility of the In--$InCl_3$ system was completely investigated by thermal analysis (fig. 1). The existence of In_4Cl_7 was established; In_4Cl_5, indicated in previous work (R. I. Clark, E. Griswald, J. Kleinberg, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 80, 4764 (1958)) was not found. The presence of In_2Cl_3 (congruent melting point 323°) was verified; the compound has two polymorphic transitions at 275° and 305°. Solid $InCl_2$ has a polymorphic transition at 190°. In the region containing 50-100% In, two immiscible solutions are formed with monotectec temperature of 225°, equal to the melting point of InCl. Orig. art. has: 2 Figures and 1 Table.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4012444 S/0078/64/009/002/0381/0388

AURHORS: Fadeyev, V. N.; Fedorov, P. I.

TITLE: Vapor pressure in the In--InCl sub 3 system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khim., v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 381-388

TOPIC TAGS: indium-indium chloride system, vapor pressure, tensimetric analysis, thermal analysis, indium trichloride polymerization, indium chloride, indium sub 2 chlorine sub 3, In sub 2 Cl sub 3, indium sub 4 chlorine sub 7, In sub 4 Cl sub 7, indium chlorine sub 2, InCl sub 2, heat of vaporization, entropy of vaporization, boiling point

ABSTRACT: A tensimetric study was made of the In--$InCl_3$ system using a glass zeromanometer. The existence of four intermediate compounds was established: InCl, In_2Cl_3, In_4Cl_7 and $InCl_2$. The heat and entropy of vaporization and boiling temperature was determined for each compound. The average molecular weight of the gas phase in the unsaturated vapor region was determined for all compounds. The polymerization of $InCl_3$ in saturated vapors was established. The

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012444

tensimetric data is in agreement with that obtained by thermal analysis. (fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 7 Figures and 2 Tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 014

Card 2/2

FAD [illegible], [illegible]

"Pr[illegible] [illegible] Decreasing Losses During [illegible] Coal in the Karaganda B[illegible]," Kazakhs[illegible] i Odr[illegible] [illegible], No. 1, pp [illegible], 19[illegible]

SO: [illegible], [illegible] Sep 55

FADEYEV, V. S. Doc Tech Sci -- "The forming ability of dispersed plastic masses. (According to the example of clays)." Mos, 1961 (Acad of Construction and Architecture USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of New Construction Materials). (KL, 4-61, 194)

L 7690-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WG

ACC NR: AP5027987 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/007/0300/0305

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Kovrigin, A. I.; Piskarskas, A. S.; Fadeyev, V. V.; Khokhlov, R. V.

ORG: Physics Faculty of the Moscow State University (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Observation of parametric amplification in the optical range

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. (Prilozheniye), v. 2, no. 7, 1965, 300-305

TOPIC TAGS: parametric amplifier, laser, laser amplifier, optical pumping

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of an experiment in which they observed parametric amplification of an optical signal with wavelength $\lambda_s = 1.06\ \mu$ by its second harmonic at $\lambda_p = 0.53\ \mu$. The feasibility of such an effect in the optical band and its theory were detailed earlier (ZhETF v. 43, 351, 1962). The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. A beam from a neodymium-glass laser was fed into a KDP frequency modulator producing the second harmonic (KDP-I crystal $l = 3$ cm long), and served simultaneously as the signal beam. At the output of the frequency modulator, the power ratio of the second harmonic (P_2) to the radiation at the fundamental frequency (P_1) was $P_2/P_1 = 0.2$--0.3. After passing through the filter system F_1, this ratio became equal to $P_2/P_1 = 10^4$--10^5. Thus, the second, amplifying KDP crystal was

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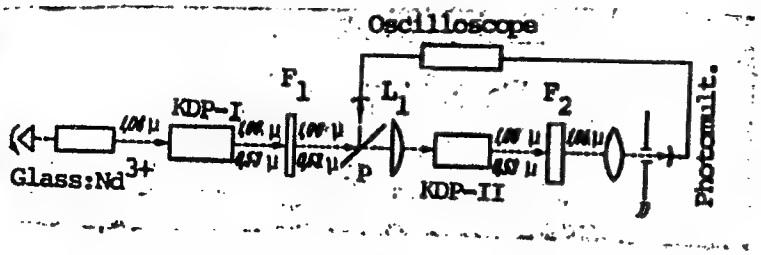

Fig. 1. Block diagram of experimental setup; F_1 - filter, F_2 - infrared filter, D - diaphragm, L_1 - cylindrical lens, P - plane-parallel plate.

fed a weak signal beam (λ_s = 1.06 μ) and a powerful pump wave (λ_p = 0.53 μ). The pump was focused on crystal KDP-II (ℓ = 3 cm) with the aid of a cylindrical lens L_1 (focal distance 13 cm) so that the pump power density in the second crystal reached $S_2 \approx 100$ MW/cm^2. A two-channel photoelectric circuit or photographic film was used to register the change in the signal intensity in the KDP-II crystal. The curves show that appreciable parametric amplification takes place only in a relatively narrow angle between the amplified signal and the index matching direction, $Q \approx 10'$. The maximum gain corresponded to the index matching direction, but fluctuated from flash to flash; the average experimental gain was ≈2.5, compared with a theoretical value of 14. The appreciable fluctuations of the parametric amplification from pulse to pulse and the small average gain (compared with the theoretical) may be due to singularities of the parametric interaction in the degenerate mode. The authors deem the gain attained by them sufficient for the realization of a parametric light

L 7690-66
ACC NR: AP5027987

generator in which continuous tuning of the frequency of coherent optical oscillations is possible. The authors are grateful to V. G. Dmitriyev for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas. 44,55 [02]

SUB CODE: OP, EC/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4143

Card 3/3

L 12816-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6001771 WG/WW/GG/WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/010/0458/0463

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A; Yershov, A. G.; Fadeyev, V. V.; Khokhlov, R. V.; Chunayev, O. N.; Shvom, Ye. M.

ORG: Physics Department of the Moscow State University (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Observation of two-dimensional parametric interaction of light waves

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 10, 1965, 458-463

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser modulation, parametric amplifier, laser emission coherence

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of an experiment in which two-dimensional parametric interaction was realized in the optical band, using a ADP nonlinear crystal. The pump was the second harmonic of ruby laser emission ($\lambda_p = 0.3471\ \mu$), and the signal was the laser emission itself ($\lambda_s = 0.6943\ \mu$). A degenerate interaction mode was thus realized ($\omega_s = \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_p/2$). The two-dimensional interaction of the signal wave with the pump in the ADP crystal gave rise to still another wave at frequency ω_{sup} (the supplementary wave), the wave vector of which $\vec{k}_{sup}$ had a direction determined by the relation $\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 = \vec{k}_p$ and by the dispersion characteristics of the crystal. The tuning curves of the parametric amplifier are presented and expressions for the signal and supplementary power are derived. It is noted that whereas the process of degenerate parametric amplification in one-dimensional interaction is de-

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termined essentially by the phase shift between the pump and the signal, the phase dependence disappears for the two-dimensional degenerate interaction. A block diagram of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. The Q-switched ruby laser excites an optical frequency doubler (with a KDP crystal 2 cm long) and is simultaneously the generator of the amplified signal. The unfocused pump and signal waves interact in the ADP crystal (3 cm long); the way the two-dimensional interaction is realized is clear from the figure. The experiment yielded $P_{sup}/P_s(0) = 0.02$ and $P_s/P_s(0) = 0.8$, as against the theoretical $P_{sup}/P_s(0) = 0.2$ and $P_s/P_s(0) = 1.0$. The angular aperture of the two-dimensional parametric interaction exceeds the corresponding value for the one-dimensional amplification, and is equal to the angular aperture of the pump beam. In the experiment the divergence of the pump was 2', equal to the divergence of the supplementary wave. The theoretical value of the capture angle calculated for the conditions of the experiment is 10". Authors thank V. G. Dmitriyev, with whom the theoretical research was carried out, G. V. Venkin for help in the experiment, and V. V. Yurlov for the KDP and ADP crystals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [02]

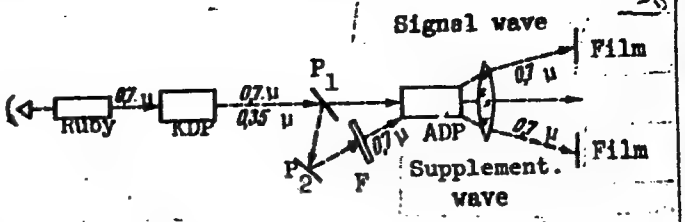

Fig. 1. Block diagram of experimental setup. P_1 and P_2 - plane-parallel plates, F - filter absorbing the pump radiation ($\lambda_p = 0.3471\ \mu$).

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS 4183

L 10240-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6000560 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/012/2157/2166

27
26
B

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Dmitriyev, V. G.; Modenov, V. P.; Fadeyev, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Theory of parametric oscillation in a resonator filled with nonlinear medium

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 12, 1965, 2157-2166

TOPIC TAGS: cavity resonator, parametric oscillator 25

ABSTRACT: The process of parametric excitation of a single-dimensional Fabry-Perot resonator filled with nonmagnetic nonlinear dispersing medium is considered; the wavelength is a small fraction of the resonator linear dimensions. The excitation, transient, and stationary conditions are analyzed as well as the generation of subharmonics in a semi-infinite nonlinear medium. These resonator variants are considered: (a) the pumping wave passes the resonator freely while the subharmonic wave undergoes multiple reflections; (b) the reflected subharmonic wave passes outside the nonlinear medium; (c) a standing pumping wave is set up in the resonator. It is found that the oscillation threshold, the transient time, and the subharmonic-oscillator efficiency essentially depend on the following factors: (a)modulation factor of the medium parameters; (b) resonator Q-factor (loss in the medium and radiation from the mirrors); (c) difference in phase velocities of the interacting waves; (d) form of boundary conditions imposed on the mirrors. The resonator with a

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.373.93:534.414.014.6

L 10240-66
ACC NR: AP6000560

standing pumping wave is better than other variants thanks to its shorter transient time. All variants have practically the same efficiency. The stationary-oscillation amplitude decreases with the increasing coupling factor which enhances self-excitation and cuts down transient time. When the pumping-wave phase velocity differs from that of the subharmonic, the self-excitation becomes difficult and oscillatory. The latter characteristic persists in the standing-pumping-wave resonator even under exact synchronous conditions. "The authors wish to thank R. V. Khokhlov for a useful discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 28 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 16Jul64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001 / ATD PRESS: 4/61

Card 2/2

AKHMANOV, S.A.; KOVRIGIN, A.I.; PISKARSKAS, A.S.; FADEYEV, V.V.; KHOKHLOV, R.V.

Observation of parametric amplification in the optical range. Pis'. v red. Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz. 2 no. 7:300-305 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. Submitted July 23, 1965.

[illegible], [illegible]; YEMELYANOV, A.G.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], O.N.; [illegible], Yu.M.

Observation of two-dimensional parasitic interference of light
[illegible]. Fiz. v red. Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz. 2 [illegible]. 10:
[illegible] N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. Submitted July 23, 1965.

AKHMANOV, S.A.; DMITRIYEV, V.G.; MODENOV, V.P.; FADEYEV, V.V.

Parametric generation in a resonator filled with a nonlinear media. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.12:2157-2166 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 18, 1964.

L 07832-67 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/BB/AH

ACC NR: AP6033817 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/66/000/004/0103/0105

AUTHOR: Nizhegorodova, I. V.; Fadeyev, V. V.; Shvom, Ye. M.; Shklover, L. P.

ORG: Department of Wave Processes, Moscow State University (Kafedra volnovykh protsessov, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Q-switching of ruby laser with help of bleachable filters made of phthalocyanine solutions

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1966, 103-105

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser modulation, passive Q switch, liquid Q switch, metal phthalocyanine

ABSTRACT: The dynamics of development of giant pulses and optimization of parameters of a ruby laser with a bleachable liquid filter, the Q-switching efficiency of the filter as a function of its absorption characteristics, have been studied experimentally. The experimental setup consisted of a 120 mm ruby rod 12 mm in diameter and a cell with a phthalocyanine solution which was placed in the cavity of the laser. The cavity was formed by a mirror with 99% reflection and a plane-parallel glass plate as the exit mirror. The bleaching process was initiated under the effect of fluorescence, then developed under the effect of an ordinary laser pulse which grew into a giant pulse by an avalanche-type mechanism. The coefficient of initial transmission (T) of the filter should satisfy the equation $R_1T^2 = R_{eff}$, where R_1 is the

UDC: 621.378.325

Card 1/2

reflection coefficient of one of the mirrors (99% in the experiment) and Reff is the reflection coefficient of the exit mirror. The width of the absorption band of the bleachable solution should be less than 300 Å and the shift of its absorption peak in relation to the pulse emitting wave length should be less than 50 Å for a good Q-switching filter. These conditions were met to an optimum degree in solutions of vanadyl phthalocyanine in nitrobenzene, zirconium phthalocyanine in nitrobenzene and in benzyl alcohol. Giant pulses of 70, 70, and 55 MW, respectively, were obtained with the above solutions, at 12 kJ pumping energy and T = 12%. The output power of the giant pulses was one or two orders of magnitude lower with the solutions of aluminum phthalocyanine chloride in nitrobenzene or ethyl alcohol and of zirconium phthalocyanine in toluene or ethyl alcohol. The authors thank S. A. Akhmanova and R. V. Khokhlova for valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5101

L 24203-66 FBD/EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG

ACC NR: AP6014614 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/009/0372/0378

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Kovrigin, A. I.; Kolosov, V. A.; Piskarskas, A. S.; Fadeyev, V. V.; Khokhlov, R. V.

ORG: Physics Department of the Moscow State University (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Tunable parametric light generator with KDP crystal

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 9, 1966, 372-378

TOPIC TAGS: laser r and d, parametric converter, parametric amplifier, frequency controal

ABSTRACT: The authors present in this communication the results of an experimental investigation that has led to the construction of a continuously tunable parametric generator of coherent light waves in the region of $\lambda \approx 1\ \mu$, using a KDP crystal. Continuous tuning of the wavelength was effected mechanically in a band from 9575 to 11775 Å, and the oscillation power reached several kilowatts. The frequency is tuned by rotating a nonlinear crystal in an optical resonator (Fig. 1). Such a scheme has made it possible not only to construct a generator with larger bandwidth than hitherto, but also to attain better reproducibility of the generated frequencies. The pump produced coherent oscillations at 0.53 λ (second harmonic of laser with Nd^{3+}), the maximum pump power in the unfocused beam reached 30--35 Mw/cm^2, the pump pulse duration was 25×10^{-9} sec, and the beam divergence was ~7'--8', with the

Card 1/2

L 24203-66

ACC NR: AP6014614

2

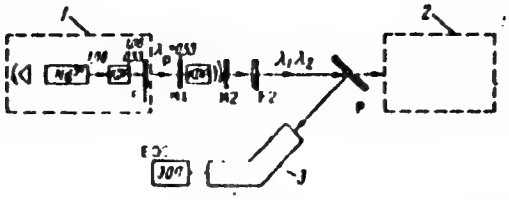

Fig. 1. Block diagram of the experimental setup: M_1, M_2 -- mirrors of parametric generator, F_1, F_2 -- filters, P -- plane-parallel plate, 1 -- pump generator, 2 -- meter, 3 -- spectrograph.

length of the KDP crystal 3 cm. The theory of the parametric generator is discussed in detail. Tests have shown the degenerate parametric oscillations ($\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1.06$ μ) to occur at a pump power $P_p \geq 8$--10 Mw/cm^2 (inside the resonator). With increasing deviation from the degenerate mode, the threshold pump power increased. Self-excitation was manifested by the appearance of an intense signal which exceeded the indicator background by a factor of at least 10^3; the produced radiation had good directivity and its divergence angle did not exceed 1.5'. At $P_p \approx 30$--35 Mw/cm^2 the power of the parametric oscillations reached 5 kw. Tuning curves of the parametric light generator are presented and agree essentially with the presently accepted theory. The limiting tuning range is found to be determined only by the position of the absorption bands; estimates show that it should be not smaller than 4000 Å. The authors thank N. K. Podsot-skaya for help with the measurements and I. V. Nizhegorodova for help with the data reduction. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Mar66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4245

Card 2/2 BLG

ACCESSION NR: AP4009657 S/0147/63/000/004/0166/0174

AUTHOR: Fadeyev, V. Ya.

TITLE: Technical calculations of linear operating dimensions for the machining process by separate summation of systematic and random errors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 4, 1963, 166-174

TOPIC TAGS: production machining, lathe machining, turret lathe machining, stamping, random error summation, systematic error summation, minimum maximum method, pretooled equipment

ABSTRACT: The report presents a method for separate summation of random and systematic errors for production machining processes on preset machines. Random errors are summed according to the principles of the theory of probabilities, while systematic errors are summed arithmetically. A practical example is illustrated (see Figs. 1 and 2 in the Enclosure). The results are compared with those obtained by using the maximum-minimum method (see Table 1 in the Enclosure) and show that the proposed method enables one to: 1. reduce production tolerances, hence increasing accuracy and productivity; 2. increase technical dimension tolerances calculable from the principle of insuring tolerances for replaced design dimensions; 3. decrease dimensions of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009657

produced piece, hence reduce the consumption of metal. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures and numerous formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Mar63 DATE ACQ: 12Feb64 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 02395-67 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(j)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/
ACC NR: AR6023326 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/002/2003/2004
ETI IJP(c) RM/JD

51
B

AUTHOR: Shevelev, A. S.; Fadeyev, V. Ya.

TITLE: Summation of production line errors in planning automated technological processes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 3B26

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-ta, vyp. 20, ch. 1, 1965, 25-35

TOPIC TAGS: error measurement, machine industry, industrial automation, probabilistic automation

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for separate summation of random and systematic errors for technological machining processes. Summation of random errors is done according to the rules of probability theory and systematic errors are added arithmetically. Calculations and formulas are given for summation of operational errors which may be used for determining the accuracy in the relative location of any two planes machined on different operations, and to analyze allowances in machining flat surfaces. See also RZh "Tekhnologiya i oborudovaniye mekhanoborochnogo proizvodstva", 1964, 12B41. 4 illustrations, bibliography of 6 titles. L. Tsukerman. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.7.04:53.088.2

FADEYEV, Ye., starshiy instruktor-gidroakustik, spetsialist 1-go klassa, michman

Small omissions and large defects. Starsh.-serzh. no.6:32-33 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Russia—Navy)

VASIL'YEV, M.V., PARFENOV, G.V., FADEYEV, Ye.A.

Use of combined truck and conveyer haulage at the Second Kashkanar Mining and Ore Dressing Combine. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.49:49-60 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Kachkanar--Mine haulage)
(Ore dressing)

POLYAKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; CHIZHIKOV, Nikolay Ivanov; [redacted] otvetstvennyy redaktor; SAVIN, M.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; BAKLER, O.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of rock freezing in mining] Provedenie gornykh vyrabotok s primeneniem zamorazhivaniia porod. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 238 p. (MLRA 10:10)

(Coal mines and mining)
(Refrigiration and refrigirating machinery)

FEDEYEV, YE. I

ANDROS, I.P., inzh.; ASSONOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A., inzh.; BOKIY, B.V., prof.; BROVMAN, Ya.V., inzh. BONDARENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUCHNEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; VERESKUNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOV, A.F., inzh.; GELESKUL, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODNICHEV, V.M., inzh.; DEMENT'YEV, A.Ya., inzh.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., inzh.; DUBNOV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEPIFANTSEV, Yu.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.; YERASHKO, I.S., inzh.; ZHDANOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIL'BERBROD, A.F., inzh.; ZINCHENKO, E.M., inzh.; ZORI, A.S., inzh.; KAPLAN, L.B., inzh.; KATSAUROV, I.N., dots.; KITAYSKIY, E.V., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, Ye.P., inzh.; KRIVOROG, S.A., inzh.; KRINITSKIY, L.M., kand. tekhn. nayk; LITVIN, A.Z., inzh.; MALEVICH, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; MINDELI, E.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NASONOV, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; POKROVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROYAVKIN, E.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBAUM, inzh.; ROSSI, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMEVSKIY, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; SKIRGELLO, O.B., inzh.; SUKHUT, A.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TARANOV, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOKAROVSKIY, D.I., inzh.; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOVKIN, D.M., inzh.; KHRABROV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEKAREV, V.A., inzh.; CHERNAVKIN, N.N., inzh.; SHREYBER, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; EPOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUSHIN, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; YANCHUR, A.M., inzh.; YAKHONTOV, A.D., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, N.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KAPLUN, Ya.G. [deceased], red.; MONIN, G.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, V.T.,

(Continued on next card)

ANDROS, I.P.---(continued) Card 2.
red.; SANOVICH, P.O., red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., inzh., red.; GORITSKIY, A.V., inzh., red.; POLUYANOV, V.A., inzh., red.; KADEYEV, E.I., inzh., red.; CHECHKOV, L.V., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mining; an encyclopaedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik, Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.4 [Mining and timbering] Provedenie i kreplenie gornykh vyrabotok. Red-kollegiia toma: N.M.Pokrovskii... 1958. 464 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Mine timbering) (Mining engineering)

CHEL'TSOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SLOBODKIN, Dmitriy Savvich; FADEYEV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SKIRGELLO, Ol'gerd Boleslavovich; POLYAK, Aron L'vovich; ZHUK, Boris Vasil'yevich; POLYAKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; NIKOLAYENKO, Aleksey Timofeyevich; FAYNBERG, Grigoriy Solomonovich; YUDITSKIY, Grigoriy Izrailevich; DOROSHENKO, Grigoriy Nesterovich; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, obshchiy red.; SMIRNOV, L.V., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on special methods of shaft sinking] Spravochnik po prokhodke stvolov shakht spetsial'nymi sposobami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 383 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Shaft sinking)

POLYAKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; CHIZHIKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; FADEYEV, Ye.I., otv. red.; SHMELEV, A.I., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Special methods in mining]Provedenie gornykh vyrabotok spetsial'nymi sposobami. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 373 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Mining engineering)

FADEYEV, YE.L.

FADEYEV, Ye.L.

Doings and people of one plant. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.11:30-31 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Nachal'nik zavoda "Transsignal."
(Kiev--Electric industries)

FADEYEV, Yevgeniy Leont'yevich [Fadieiev, IE.L.]; GAK, D.V. [Hak, D.V.], kand.ekonom.nauk, red.

[How our industrial workers try to carry out the seven-year plan ahead of schedule] Borot'ba trudiashchykh promyslovykh pidpryiemstv za dostrokove vykonannia semyrichky. Kyiv, 1960. 29 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR. Ser.1, no.2) (MIRA 13:3)

1. Direktor kiivs'kogo zavodu "Transsignal" (for Fadeyev).
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Automation)

FADEYEV, Yevgeniy Leont'yevich [Fadieiev, IE.L.]; CHAYEVSKAYA, N.S. [Chaievs'ka, N.S.], red.; GAVRILETS, D.V. [Havrylets', D.V.], tekhn. red.

[Technical industrial and financial plan of an industrial enterprise] Tekhpromfinplan promyslovoho pidpryiemstva. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1961. 33 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Direktor kiyevskogo zavoda "Transsignal" (for Fadeyev).
(Kiev—Industrial management)

FADEYEV, Ye.N.

Our practices in controlling the cockchafer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.2:53 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chernovitskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Bukovina--Cockchafers--Extermination)

FADEYEV, Ye.V., inzhener.

Experience of innovators of the Cubino Peat Enterprise. Torf.prom. 33 no.4:38 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Cubinskoye torfopredriyatiye.
(Peat machinery)

FADEYEV Yevgeniy V.

PAVLOV, Mikhail Pavlovich; SOKOLOV, Gleb Valer'yevich; FADEYEV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; IL'INA, Ye.D., red.; TROFIMOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Raising coypus; a practical manual on breeding coypus] Razvedenie nutrii; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po nutrievodstvu. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1958. 229 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Coypu)

FADEYEV, Ye. V.

FADEYEV, Ye.

Advice to young naturalists. IUn.nat. no.12:35 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Coypu) (Aquariums)

[redacted]

[redacted], Yu. V., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "[redacted] of Increasing [redacted]," Moscow, 1960, 24 pp (Moscow Veterinary Academy)

(KL, 35-60, 124)

LEBEDEV, N.V.; FADEYEV, Ye.V.; LOGVINENKO, B.M.; NEFEDOV, G.N.; ZIL'-BERMINTS, L.A.

Effect of acoustic oscillations on some representatives of the zooplankton of the Black Sea. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:94-96 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy darvinizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

LEBEDEV, N.V.; LOGVINENKO, B.M.; FADEYEV, Ye.V.; NEFEDOV, G.N.; ZIL'BERMINTS, L.A.; DEDUKHOVA, V.A.

Motor responses of anchovies to accustic stimuli. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:91-94 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy darvinizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

SUDAKOV, K.V.; FADEYEV, Yu.A.

Characteristics of ascending activation of the cerebral cortex in a state of physical starvation and during pain stimulation. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.11:1310-1317 N '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

FADEYEV, Yu.A.

Study of the activity of individual cortical neurons in ascending influences of various biological values. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.10:1169-1176 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii, Moskva. Submitted May 6, 1964.

FADEYEV, Yu.I., TKACHUK, G.N., SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V.V.

"The Determination of the Hydrodynamic Characteristics of the Lateral Pitching of Marine Transport Vessels on the Basis of Results Obtained in a Series of Tests."

report presented at the 11th Annual Scientific Technical Conference on Ship Theory, organized by the Central Administration of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Shipbuilding Industry, 11-15 December 1960.

L 10920-67 ENT(d)/ENT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AR6034802 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/008/A016/A016

30

AUTHOR: Fadeyev, Yu. I.; Vysitskiy, A. F.

TITLE: Determination of apparent masses according to a known law of velocity distribution on a body

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 8A96

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, vyp. 48, 1965, 37-45

TOPIC TAGS: streamline flow, ideal fluid, velocity distribution, apparent mass

ABSTRACT: A method is described for solving the problem involving the use of the well-known law of velocity distribution on a body (in reversed motion) for determining the apparent mass. The irrotational flow of an ideal fluid around a body is analyzed. Using the equation derived, the apparent masses of a round cylinder and a ball are determined. For more complex bodies, methods of graphical integration are used. An example is given for calculating an ellipse with a ratio of semiaxes $\frac{a}{b}=6$, a lune $\frac{a}{b}=4$, and ellipsoids of rotation $\frac{a}{b}=8, 5, 2.5$. An analysis is made of the effect of viscosity on the apparent masses. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. Bibliography of 10 titles. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 13/ UDC: 629.12:532

FADEYEV, Yu.K.; MOKROGUZOV, I.F.

Device for removing bottom boxes. Sbor. rates. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2:67-68 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Machine-shop practice)

FADEYEV, Yu. N.

6

Structure and insecticidal activity of some mixed esters of dithiophosphoric acid. K. A. Gar, N. N. Mel'nikov, Yu. N. Fadeev, and K. D. Shvetsova-Shilovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, 241–4(1954); cf. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1352(1953).—Insecticidal tests against *Calandra oryzae* with the following dithiophosphates indicated that mixed aliphatic aromatic esters are relatively weakly active and the activity drops with increase of the aliphatic radicals of the ester; hydroxyalkyl, acetoxyalkyl, and aldehydoalkyl esters have very low activity. The activity of trialkyl dithiophosphates rises significantly when a H atom of the alkyl group is replaced by a group like CN or CO_2R. The following esters are reported (b., d_{20}, n^{20}_D, concn. in % giving 50% mortality after 3 days exposure to aq. emulsion): $(MeO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2Ph$, $b_{0.05}$ 128–32°, 1.2108, 1.5705, 0.1; *di-Et ester*, $b_{0.15}$ 135–7°, 1.1444, 1.5498, 0.118; *di-Pr ester*, $b_{0.1}$ 129–31°, 1.01900, 1.5381, >1; *di-iso-Pr ester*, $b_{0.1}$ 121–4°, 1.0966, 1.5305, >1; *di-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 137–40°, 1.0890, 1.5320, nontoxic; *di-iso-Bu ester*, $b_{0.01}$ 117–23°, 1.0800, 1.5301, nontoxic; $(BuO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2OH$, $b_{0.05}$ 90–5°, 1.0491, 1.4835, over 0.5; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2OAc$, b_3 100–2°, 1.1558, 1.5255, 4.7; *di-Et ester*, $b_{0.4}$ 115–17°, 1.1517, 1.4948, 1.08; *di-Pr ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 80–1°, 1.0984, 1.5075, nontoxic; *di-iso-Pr ester*, $b_{0.1}$ 72–4°, 1.0840, 1.4335, nontoxic; *di-Bu ester*, $b_{0.4}$ 109°, 1.0918, 1.4858, nontoxic; *di-iso-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 104°, 1.0986, 1.4915, nontoxic; $(iso\text{-}PrO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2CHO$, $b_{0.15}$ 74°, 1.1348, 1.5095, nontoxic; *di-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 75–7°, 1.0756, 1.4955, nontoxic; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2CN$, $b_{0.5}$ 134–42°, 1.1704, 1.5195, 0.03; *di-Pr ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 116–20°, 1.0506, 1.5008, 0.25; *di-iso-Pr ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 98–9°, 1.0183, 1.5020, over 0.25; *di-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 121–3°, 1.0816, 1.5050, 0.36; *di-iso-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 122–3°, 1.0080, 1.5010, over 0.20; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH_2CH_2CO_2Me$, b_3 145°, 1.2625, 1.5160, over 0.3; *di-Et analog*, $b_{0.3}$ 167°, 1.1911, 1.5050, 0.084; *di-iso-Pr analog*, $b_{0.05}$ 92–7°, 1.1420, 1.4918, over 0.5; *di-iso-Bu analog*, $b_{0.3}$ 124–9°, 1.1162, 1.4915, 0.6; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH_2CHMeCO_2Me$, b_3 133–5°, 1.2330, 1.5100, 0.15; *di-Et analog*, b_3 154.5°, 1.1877, 1.4995, over 0.18; *di-iso-Pr analog*, $b_{0.05}$ 84–5°, 1.1203, 1.4935, nontoxic; *di-Bu ester*, $b_{0.05}$ 110°, 1.1132, 1.4918, nontoxic; *di-iso-Bu analog*, $b_{0.01}$ 115–16°, 1.1138, 1.4915, nontoxic; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH(CH_2Ph)CO_2Et$, $b_{0.05}$ 134°, 1.1369, 1.5341, nontoxic; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Me)CH_2CO_2Me$, $b_{0.3}$ 134.5°, 1.2364, 1.5070, 0.007–0.013; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, $b_{0.3}$ 160–70°, 1.2076, 1.4960, 0.0033; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2CHMe_2)CH_2CO_2CHMe_2$, $b_{0.05}$ 123°, 1.1824, 1.4810, 0.003; $(MeO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2CH_2CHMe_2)CH_2CO_2CH_2CHMe_2$, $b_{0.05}$ 127–8°, 1.1483, 1.4835, nontoxic; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Me)CH_2CO_2Me$, $b_{0.05}$ 116–20°, 1.2237, 1.4979, 0.0016–0.0031; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, b_3 157–62°, 1.1742, 1.4910, 0.031; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2CHMe_2)CH_2CO_2CHMe_2$, $b_{0.05}$ 117–21°, 1.1493, 1.4816, 0.0034; $(EtO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2CH_2CHMe_2)CH_2CO_2CH_2CHMe_2$, $b_{0.05}$ 124–8°, 1.1009, 1.4775, nontoxic; $(PrO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, $b_{0.1}$ 145°, 1.1706, 1.4890, 0.069; $(PrO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2CHMe_2)CH_2CO_2CHMe_2$, $b_{0.05}$ 125–8°, 1.1146, 1.4785, nontoxic; $(PrO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Bu)CH_2CO_2Bu$, $b_{0.05}$ 143–5°, 1.0947, 1.4832, about 0.5; $(iso\text{-}PrO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, b_3 151°, 1.0702, 1.5440, 0.25; $(BuO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, $b_{0.05}$ 125–8°, 1.1078, 1.4801, >0.5; $(iso\text{-}BuO)_2PS_2CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, $b_{0.01}$ 117–30°, 1.0042, 1.4855, >0.5.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Translation T 139 R. 16 Jun 54 and 2524467, 30 Dec 54

FADEYEV, Yu. N.

USSR/ Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 46/49

Authors : Gar, K. A.; Sazonova, N. A.; and Fadeyev, Yu. N.

Title : Decomposition and separation of diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate from the organism of a rabbit during intravenous introduction

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 185-187, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits injected intravenuously with a toxic phosphor-organic compound (diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate) to determine the rate of decomposition of the toxin and its separation from the living organism of the animal. Results obtained are listed. Five USA references (1950-1953). Graph.

Institution : Sc. Res. Inst. of Fertil. and Insectofungicides im. Ya. V. Samoylov

Presented by : Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, December 29, 1954

Translation D 457707 and D 385035

FADEYEV, Yu.N.

USSR/ Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 46/46

Authors : Gar, K. A.; Sazonova, N. A.; and Fadeyev, Yu. N.

Title : Penetration of dimethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate into the blood stream and its effect on the activity of cholinesterase during oral poisoning of rabbits

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 173-176, Jul 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits to determine the degree of penetration of dimethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate (administered orally) into the blood stream of the animals and to study its effect on the activity of cholinesterase during the poisoning of the rabbits. Results are described. Eleven references: 8 USA and 3 Eng. (1951-1953). Table; graphs.

Institution : Sc. Inst. on Fertil. and Insectofungicides im. Ya. V. Samoylov

Presented by: Academician V. A. Engel'gardt, April 12, 1955

Translation D457707

F, I. F-v, Yu. N.

Name: FADEYEV, Yu. N.

Dissertation: The behavior of phosphoroorganic insecticides diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate and dimethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate in the organisms of warm-blooded animals, insects, and plants

Degree: Cand Agr Sci

Defended at [redacted]: Min Chemical Industry USSR, Sci Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Ya. V. Samoylov

Publication [redacted] Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

DUNSKIY, V.F.[translator]; KOBRIN, B.B.[translator]; PANKOVA, S.V. [translator]; POPOV, P.V.[translator]; TKYAPITSYN, V.A. [translator]; FADEYEV, Yu.N.[translator]; RUKAVISHNIKOV, B.I., red.; FOMINA, N.O., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary problems of entomology] Sovremennye problemy entomologii; sbornik statei. Pod red. i s predisl. B.I. Rukavishnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961. 182 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Insecticides)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Control)

ZUBOV, M.F.; FEDOSEYENKO, L.G.; SANIN, M.A.; PIVOVAROVA, T.M.; ZIL'BERMINTS, I.V., kand. biolog. nauk; FADEYEV, Yu.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; ZHURAVLEVA, L.M.; KIPIANI, A.A., aspirant; MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; BOCHAROVA, L.P.; SHVETSOVA-SHILOVSKAYA, K.D.; SHAPOVALOV, G.K.; SPIRINA, T.A.; SEDYKH, A.S.; ZINCHENKO, V.A., aspirantka

From experiments in the use of new preparations. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.10:24-26 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy (for Zubov, Fedoseyenko, Sanin, Pivovarova). 2. Gruzinskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Kipiani). 3. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im Timiryazeva (for Zinchenko).

FADEYEV, Yu.N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Plant protection propaganda in the U.S.A. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.3:49 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ZIL'BERMINTS, I.V.; FADEYEV, Yu.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, L.M.

Acquirement of resistance to kelthane by the common spider mite (Tetranychus telarius L.) under laboratory conditions. Zool. zhur. 43 no.8:1133-1 39 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 61410-65 EWT(2)/EWA(j)/EWP(b)/T-2 AC

ACCESSION NR: AP5019086 UR/0286/65/000/012/0110/0110

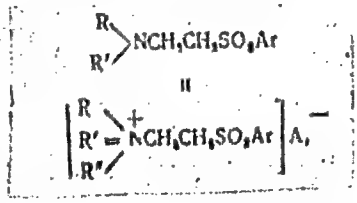
AUTHORS: Granin, Ye. F.; Fadeyev, Yu. N.; Tyurina, L. G.; Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Golubeva, R. N. 46

TITLE: A method for controlling fungous diseases of plants. Class 45, No. 172154

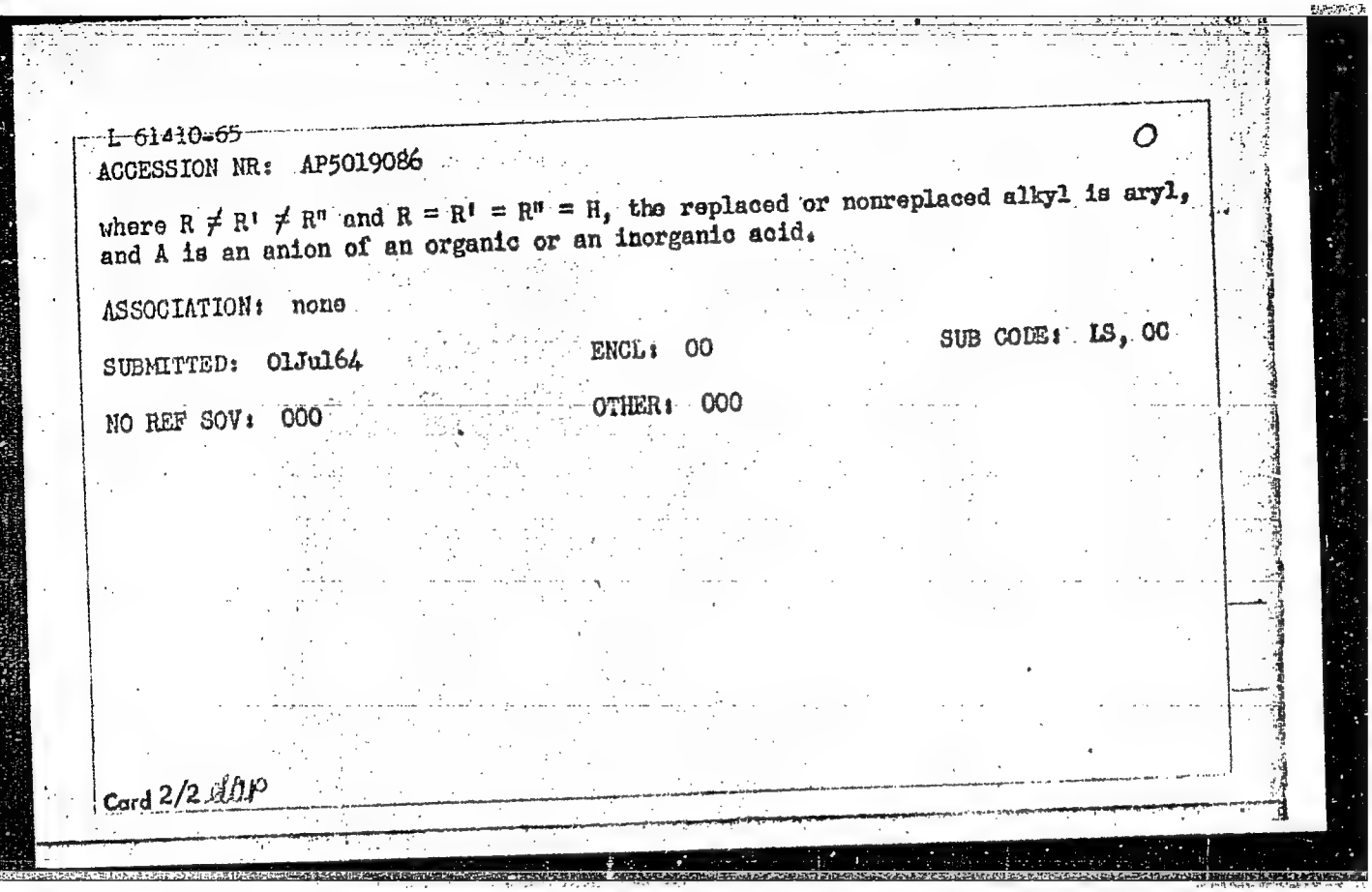
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, disease control, plant culture

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for controlling fungous diseases of plants by treating the latter with fungicides. To broaden the assortment of fungicides, esters of taurine and their N-replaced derivatives are utilized as fungicides. These compounds are of the general formula



Card 1/2



L 61410-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019086

O

where R ≠ R' ≠ R" and R = R' = R" = H, the replaced or nonreplaced alkyl is aryl, and A is an anion of an organic or an inorganic acid.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 dnp

L 20978-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5019085 UR/0286/65/000/012/0110/0110

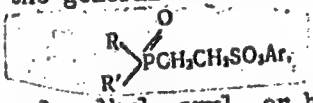
AUTHORS: Granin, Ye. F.; Fadeyev, Yu. N.; Zhil'tsova, G. I.; Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Golubeva, R. N.

TITLE: A method for controlling fungous diseases of plants. Class 45, No. 172153

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, fungicide, disease control, plant culture

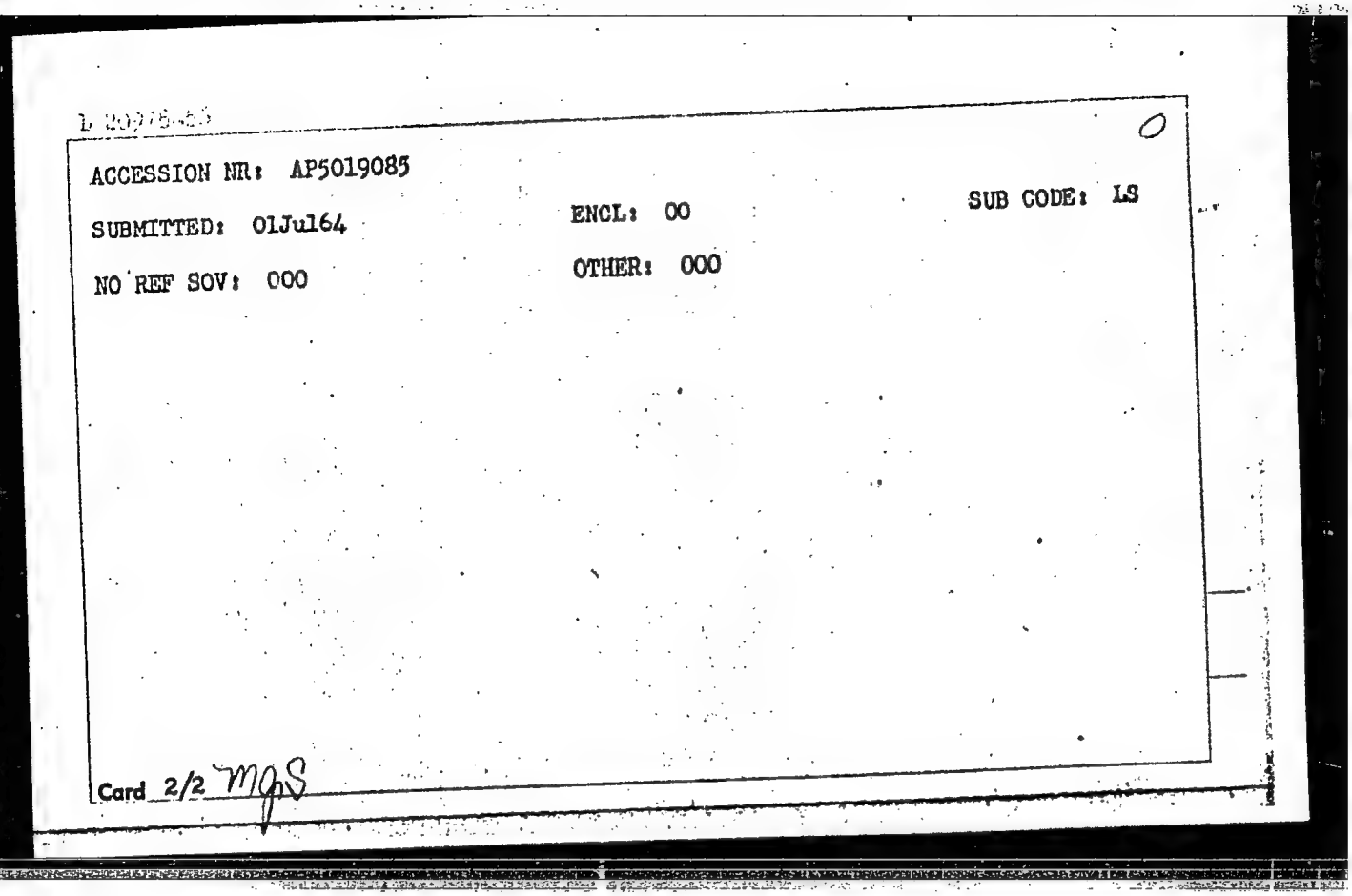
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for controlling fungous diseases of plants by treating the latter with fungicides. To broaden the assortment of fungicides, derivatives of β-phosphorylethanesulfoacid are used as fungicides. These compounds follow the general formula



where R and R' are alkoxyl, aroxyl, alkyl, aryl, or hydroxyl, and Ar is a non-replaced or replaced aryl.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2



L 20975-65 O

ACCESSION NR: AP5019085

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 mjs

L 03847-66 EWT(1) RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6031053 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/009/0027/0029

AUTHOR: Subkhankulov, A. A.; Fadeyev, Yu. N.

ORG: [Subkhankulov] Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii); [Fadeyev] All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Method for initial evaluation of the effectiveness of fungicide compounds

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 9, 1966, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, chemical compound, piriculariosis, blasticidin S, fizon, phenylmercuroacetate

ABSTRACT: In 1964-1965, various antibiotic compounds were tested for their antipiriculariosis effect. The results of primary evaluation of blasticidin-S antibiotic and of phenylmercuroacetate are described. Both compounds proved to be highly effective. A 0.001% concentration of blasticidin-S and a 0.0025% concentration (figon— 0.05%) of phenylmercuroacetate give almost complete protection from

Card 1/2 UDC: 632.911

L 05847-67

ACC NR: AP6031053 O

injection. Both compounds tested considerably exceed the standard. A daily 0.006% concentration of blasticidin-S virtually stops development of Piricularia oryzae if treatment is given once a day after inoculation of the plants. A 0.01% concentration of phenylmercuroacetate has a very weak effect but somewhat depresses the plants and retards their growth. Blasticidin-S and phenylmercuroacetate were tested in the Soviet Union for the first time. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [W.A.SO][GC]

SUB CODE: 02, 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 egl

IVYANSKIY, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENFEL'D, S.M., inzh.; BELEVTSEV, V.M., inzh.; SATS, M.N., inzh.; FADEYEV, Yu.N., inzh.; VOLCHEK, V.A., tekhnik; UTENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAUMOV, A.A., tekhnik; GORDEYEV, P.A., red.; KORNEYEVA, V.N., tekhred.

[Album of drawings of equipment for assembling precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Al'bom chertezhei oborudovaniia dlia montazha sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 170 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki laboratorii betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhn.pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for all except Gordeyev, Korneyeva).
(Reinforced concrete construction--Tables, calculations, etc.)

FADEYEV, Yu.V.

Manufacturing the OP-1 semiautomatic tire vulcanizer.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i
tekh.inform. 18 no.11:8-9 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

CA FAL'YEVA, N

13

The nature of the activity of granulated superphosphate
K. Petersen and A. Fal'eva. *Agrokhimiya* 1959, No. 1, 89-95.—Addns. of granulated superphosphate, especially the kind that has been neutralized (no detailed for this kind is given), increase the *Azotobacter* flora much more than addns. of the powdery kind of superphosphate. The N content is greater with granulated superphosphate.
I. S. Jodle

IAVEYEVA, A.A.

5(0)

AUTHORS: Mashovets, V. P., Ponomareva, A. M. SOV/153-2-2-31/31

TITLE: Chronicle. All-Union Competition for the Best Students-Paper Concerning Chemistry and Chemical Technology for the Scholastic Year 1957-1958 (Khronika. Vsesoyuznyy konkurs na luchshuyu studencheskuyu rabotu po khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii za 1957-1958 uchebnyy god)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 303-304 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR (Ministry for University-education of the USSR) carried out the competition mentioned in the title, within the framework of the Studencheskiye nauchnyye obshchestva (Scientific Student Societies) covering 37 subjects of science, technology, arts, and culture. The Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) was entrusted with the subject "Chemistry and Chemical Technology". A commission was formed consisting of Professor V. B. Aleskovskiy, V. P. Mashovets (Chairman), K. P. Mukhlenov, A. A. Petrov, B. A. Poray-Koshits, Docent P. A. Yablonskiy, and Candidate of Chemical Sciences A. M. Ponomareva (Secretary). The following persons acted as critics: The Professors A. F. Alabyshev, A. M. Ginstling, I. S. Ioffe, M. I. Khyaginichev, L. Ya. Kremnev, A. B. Kusov, A. M. Malkov, I. N. Maslenitskiy, K. P. Mishchenko, Yu. V. Morachevskiy, with the collaborators, N. N. Nagenin, Yu. K. Novodranov, V. V. Perekalin, A. L. Rotinyan, A. V. Sataikin, A. V. Storonkin, and T. A. Favorskaya with collaborators, A. M. Khaletskiy; Docents: A. Ye. Akim, L. N. Batuner, M. I. Gil'dengershel', O. F. Ginzburg, I. A. D'yakonov, S. G. Zhavoronok, S. N. Zhilov, Ye. S. Roskin, P. N. Sokolov, N. P. Starostenko, N. M. Sychev, A. T. Tumchenko; Chief scientific researcher B. F. Ioffe; Candidates of Sciences: G. A. Bel'chenko, N. K. Kryuyeva, O. N. Setkina,

D. P. Tur'yev; Engineers: Kostyreva, Semyasheva, and Yarmolinskiy. The paper "Synthesis and Self-oxidation of the p-Di-Secondary Butyl-benzene" by V. S. Zavgorodniy, Fifth-year student of the Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University) was awarded a medal for being the best. The second candidate for the medal is the

Fifth-year-student of the Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University) K. F. Lyashev. He submitted the paper "Kinetics of the Non-stationary Catalytic Decomposition-process of Hydrogen-peroxide on Platinum". The third medal was awarded to the Fourth-year-students of the Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Ivanovo Chemical-technological Institute): D. V. Nebova, A. I. Sotnikova, T. T. Simagina, and E. M. Sutyagina for the paper: "Method of Continuous Regeneration of Zinc-chloride From Waste Water of the Kineshma Fibre Factory". Besides these three papers, the commission selected further 8 papers which deserve publication owing to their maturity and originality. The papers are: "Utilization of Phosphorous Gypsum for the Production of Local Construction-binding Materials" by the Fourth-year-students of the Ivanovo Institute (see above): A. V. Tochilova and A. A. Pudzeyeva; "Study of the Influence of the Dispersion of Polymer Particles, When Being Disintegrated, on the Molecular Weight" by the Third-year-student of the Moskovskiy

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tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute for Light Industry) V. N. Gorodilov; "Study of the Cathodical Polarization at the Precipitation of Chromium From Sulphide-solutions" by the Fifth-year-student of the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) V. G. Petropavlovskiy; "Gold Extraction From Watery Cyanide-solutions" by the Fifth-year students of the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) A. V. Oshkin, V. A. Borisov, and E. Hruk; "Some Investigations of the Vulcanizates of Rubbers Containing Carboxyl" by the Fourth-year-students of the Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl' Technological Institute) G. I. Komarova and V. A. Shchadricheva; "Investigation of the Cathodic and Anodic Processes at Gold-plating" by the Fifth-year-student of the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) R. A. Moseva; "Spectral Determination of Molybdenum and Tungsten in Tri-hetero-polyacids" by the Third-year-student of the Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University) V. A. Dagarev; "Capture of Dichlorine-ethane by Bone-fat in Foam-condition" by the Fourth-year-students of the Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Chemical-technological Institute) L. I. Tashina, R. A. Nurutdinov, and V. G. Sirasnev. Taken collectively, the competition has shown a high standard of the scientific research work in the circles of the Studencheskoye nauchnoye obshchestvo (Scientific-student.-societies) of many universities.

Card 4/5

GOLOVSKIY, A.D.; KURTSIN, I.T.; FADEYEVA, A.A.

Secretory and vasqular reactions of the stomach under normal and pathological conditions. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:42-49 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii i Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im.S.M.Kirova. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey i nachal'nik kafedry - I.T.Kurtsin.
(STOMACH—SECRETIONS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)
(STOMACH—BLOOD SUPPLY)

FADEYEVA, A., strakhovoy delegat; KURITSINA, Ye., strakhovoy delegat

Concern for workers' health. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 5 no.9:19 S '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Lezhnevskaya [illegible]tkatskaya fabrika.
(LEZHNEVO (IVANOVO PROVINCE)--TEXTILE INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

[illegible] (Dr.) [illegible] [N-A-]

USSR/Medicine - Scientists
Medicine - Pediatrics

Nov/Dec 48

"Fifty Years of Service to Children," Drs Nikitina, Blagoveshchenskiy, Fadeyeva, Maksutova, Balandina, Lebedeva, Kalinin, 1 p

"Pediatriya" N° 6

Summarizes achievements of Vladimir Alekseyevich Panchulidzev, permanent chairman Kalinin Oblast Soc for Pediatricians.

PA 61/49T66

FADEYEVA, A. A. PA 13/49T53

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, May/Jun 48
Effect of Drugs on
Medicine - Strychnine

"Effect of Strychnine on Conditioned Reflexes in Animals," A. A. Fadeyeva, Sector of Physiol of Cen Nervous System, Inst of Study of the Brain imeni V. M. Bekhterev, Leningrad, 7½ pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXIV, No 3

Reports experiments on five dogs. Describes reactions to strychnine in detail. Concludes that alternation in magnitude of conditioned reflexes under the influence of strychnine is, basically, the result of functional disruption of the cerebral cortex. 13/49T53

FADEYEVA, A.A.

Development of the inhibitory process in the cerebral cortex following exclusion of light stimuli. Probl. fiziol.opt. 11:30-38 '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
eff. of darkness on develop. of inhib. processes (Rus))
(DARKNESS, effects,
on inhib. conditioned processes (Rus))

PEYMER, I.A.; FADEYEVA, A.A.

Application of the method of electroencephalography during investigation of the higher nervous funct. Fiziol.zhur. 42 no.3: 319-324 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii i Kafedra fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,
in higher nervous funct. tests (Rus))
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous funct. tests, EEG (Rus))